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time, but the cause is making steady progress. I thank you for your excellent magazine.

Very truly your friend,

HIRAM HADLEY.

ROSEDALE, KANSAS, December 12, 1922.

American Peace Society, Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRIEND: I enclose \$2 for renewal of subscription to the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. I like the paper very much, and am sure it is doing great good in this war-troubled world. I am so thankful every day for the advancement that has been made for the rising tide of peace and the prospect of settling difficulties by reasoning rather than by force. I am so thankful for this work for the development of Christ's kingdom.

Yours for world peace,

MRS. M. FRANCES HOLSINGIR.

BOOK REVIEWS

HOW AMERICA WENT TO WAR. An Account from Official Sources of the Nation's War Activities, 1917-1920. By *Benedict Crowell*, the Assistant Secretary of War and Director of Munitions, 1917-1920, and *Robert Forrest Wilson*, formerly Captain, United States Army. Illustrated with photographs from the collections of the War and Navy Departments. 6 vols. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1921. \$26.00.

We have here six worthy volumes, "The Giant Hand," "The Road to France" (two volumes), "The Armies of Industry" (two volumes), and "Demobilization." We know of no texts answering so well the questions one would naturally ask relative to the fields here so ably covered. There is here spread before us the evolution of a new war organization to meet new and unprecedented situations. On every page of the texts pulsates the majesty of American industrial power, capacity for organization, and will to achieve. American manufacturers are given their appropriate place in the complex we know as America. It is revealed here how an obsolete, unworkable, overhead organization was met and rectified by a nation's intelligence. The author's aim has been to contribute to the literature of military preparedness. They accomplished their aim. In the main, every volume is a scientific contribution to truth. If in the future there should arise, unhappily, another emergency calling upon our common resources for the waging of a war, these illuminating texts will prove of inestimable value. In a day when armament has come to mean the nation's total strength—commercial, industrial, military, moral—these volumes will prove of value to the military student, the agricultural and industrial producer—indeed, to every industry contributing to our common life. Incidentally, these volumes should be instructive for the business man, particularly the manufacturer or the entrepreneur in large affairs. The volumes constitute a concrete picture of large enterprises conducted on an unprecedented scale and for a common purpose. They are text-books of industrial achievement.

THE BIOLOGY OF WAR. By *Dr. G. F. Nicolai*. The Century Co., New York, 1919. Pp. 553.

In the introduction to this valuable volume the Misses C. A. and J. Grande rightly point out that this is "the most remarkable book which the war has yet produced—a volume likely to live in history even when the scientific ideas which it contains have been superseded by wider knowledge of generations to come." Though the author has mostly Germany and the Germans in view when discussing his subject, especially concerning nationalism, war hatred, and selfishness, most of his arguments and theories apply equally well to the world at large. There is no better picture possible of the degrading and depraving influences of war than the one given by Dr. Nicolai.

He starts his analysis of the biology of war by a thorough study of war instincts, effects on the struggle for life, and selection, demonstrating the historical close relation existing between war and property, the latter causing and engender-

ing the former, and then proceeds to point out how those primitive ideas began to change under the influence of civilization.

The relations between the nations have gradually developed on the very same lines that the evolution of relations between the individuals living in society had taken at an earlier stage of culture. And just as with individual citizens, right gradually superseded might and a man's honor became dependent upon the good opinion of his fellow-men, so among nations order and right must replace the former crude ways of struggle, war included, and a nation's honor must be dependent on the good opinion of other nations.

The author is especially emphatic in denouncing those former theories that were meant to praise and glorify war as a means of selection, asserting and exaggerating the tonic effects of war. The bloody struggle that the world has just gone through disproves these theories so brilliantly that Dr. Nicolai had no difficulty in illustrating his case in this respect. The very same arguments apply to the idea of a "Chosen People," to the false conceptions of patriotism, so widely spread during this last war, and to imperialism in its most obnoxious forms. In all these questions, especially concerning the discussion of patriotism, the work of the author is very inspiring and instructive. The two most interesting and important lessons to be learned from the reading of Dr. Nicolai's book are, first, that the biological consequences of war can be only detrimental, not to say disastrous, for a warring nation, that they in no way help to strengthen or to ennoble a nation, as was so often asserted by German militarists; and, second, that the social and psychological consequences of war are even worse than the biological ones, as they usually call forth such an amount of hatred, selfishness, chauvinism, just those forces that are most opposed to the friendly intercourse among nations, that the peaceful development of any international comity becomes curtailed, hampered, and thwarted.

In the last concluding chapters (XII-XV) Nicolai points to the way out of the trouble, how war may be abolished by the evolution and growth of internationalism in the best and broadest meaning of this term. Every believer in civilization ought to read this volume, because it gives such a brilliant picture of our modern social and international ideals. In conclusion, I must mention the exceptionally good translation of the work.

S. A. KORFF.

INTERVENTION IN INTERNATIONAL LAW. By *Ellery C. Stowell*. John Byrne and Co., Washington. Bibliography and index. Pp. i-viii, 1-558.

Mr. Stowell dedicates his book "to the spirit of high idealism and practicality by which, in the conduct of foreign policy and the observance of the law of nations, the two branches of the Anglo-American amity were guided toward the common aim of international justice by Theodore Roosevelt and Sir Edward Grey." That will give an excellent understanding of the viewpoint of the author; and that viewpoint is applied to such subjects as interposition, international police, non-interference, and political action. In treating these subjects Mr. Stowell brings to bear the results of thought and study on numerous international incidents and problems, and his book is useful.

EVIDENCE ON CONDITIONS IN IRELAND. By *Albert Coyle*, official reporter to the American Commission on Conditions in Ireland. Albert Coyle, Bliss Building, Washington. Pp. 1106. Index of subjects. \$1.00 in paper covers; \$1.50 cloth bound.

The official reporter has gathered into this volume an interesting and well-organized record of the testimony developed by the commission referred to above, which was composed of L. Hollingsworth Wood, Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Jane Addams, James H. Maurer, Oliver P. Newman, United States Senator George W. Norris, the Rev. Norman M. Thomas, and United States Senator David I. Walsh. Bearing in mind always that the proceedings were controlled by devoted friends of the Irish cause, the book will give to the student of recent Irish events a large material for study and reflection and will be distinctly informative.